

Sicilien Mariners

Pratten's Guitar Method - No. 39

Catharina Josepha Pratten
(1824-1895)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation shows a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, often beamed together. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 0) are indicated below the notes. There are also some rests and slurs.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a circled '4' below the first note. Measure 6 has a 'CII' marking above the staff. The notation continues with various chords and melodic lines, including some double sharps (F# and C#) in measure 7. Fingering numbers are present throughout.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 begins with a repeat sign. The notation shows a mix of quarter and eighth notes, with some chords. Fingering numbers are indicated below the notes.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a circled '13' below the first note. The notation continues with various chords and melodic lines, including some double sharps (F# and C#) in measure 14. Fingering numbers are present throughout.

Sicilien Mariners

Pratten's Guitar Method - No. 39

Catharina Josepha Pratten
(1824-1895)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar accompaniment is written on a six-line staff. The guitar part consists of chords and single notes with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-3. The tablature (TAB) is written below the guitar staff, showing fret numbers for each string.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 begins with a circled '5' and a circled '4' below the first string. A 'CII' marking is present above the staff. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar accompaniment is written on a six-line staff. The guitar part consists of chords and single notes with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The tablature (TAB) is written below the guitar staff, showing fret numbers for each string.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar accompaniment is written on a six-line staff. The guitar part consists of chords and single notes with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-3. The tablature (TAB) is written below the guitar staff, showing fret numbers for each string.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar accompaniment is written on a six-line staff. The guitar part consists of chords and single notes with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. The tablature (TAB) is written below the guitar staff, showing fret numbers for each string.

Practice Tips

The 7 Steps to Learn Any Piece

1. Make small sections
2. Know all the notes and musical markings
3. Clap and count the rhythm aloud
4. Play the right hand alone, counting aloud
5. Play the left hand alone, counting aloud
6. Play hands together, pausing when needed (no mistakes, counting aloud)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud

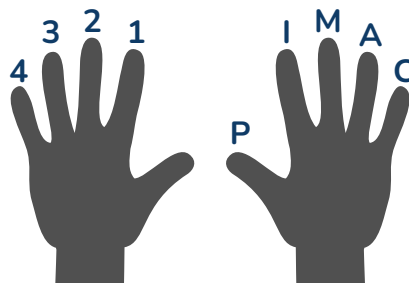
Musical Expression Starting Points

1. Know which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter towards the top (opposite at climaxes)
4. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than those before and after)
5. When a melody or musical line goes down in pitch, get louder to create forward momentum
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)
7. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato), master it at a steady pace

Tips for Good Practice

1. For tricky spots, describe the problem in detail: Where, what, how? Ask, "What's going on here?"
2. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
3. Have a clear purpose and goal for each repetition (rote repetition is lazy practice)
4. Record yourself often. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next

Fingering Notations



Hello!



Hi, I'm Allen Mathews.

As a teacher who's helped thousands of classical guitarists, I'm delighted to share this sheet music with you.

Many players struggle with playing fluently and error-free. The methods here have helped many move from stale, plodding practice to more vibrant and engaged music-making.

As a beloved mentor liked to say, "*How you practice is how you play!*"

Strong fundamentals define your playing at every level. For guitarists seeking a different approach to the craft of classical guitar, my program offers a uniquely structured way to fill any gaps, polish your playing, and ensure steady progress.

[Click here to transform your playing.](#)

Wishing you all the best in your music,
Allen Mathews

